## <u>Progression of skills – Oracy</u>

Physical

Linguistic

Cognitive

Social and Emotional



Skill - physical						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
speak clearly with	speak clearly and	• speak clearly and	<ul> <li>deliberately selects</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>deliberately selects</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>deliberately varies</li> </ul>	• speaks fluently in
appropriate volume	confidently in a	confidently with	gestures that	movement and	tone of voice in	front of an audience
<ul> <li>look at who is</li> </ul>	range of contexts	appropriate volume	support the delivery	gesture when	order to convey	<ul> <li>have a stage</li> </ul>
talking and who you	<ul> <li>use appropriate</li> </ul>	and pace in a range	of ideas. E.g.:	addressing an	meaning	presence
are talking to	tone of voice in the	of contexts	gesturing towards	audience	<ul> <li>projects their voice</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>consciously adapts</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>begin to use</li> </ul>	right context.	<ul> <li>gestures start to</li> </ul>	someone they are	<ul> <li>uses pauses for</li> </ul>	to a large audience	tone, pace, and
gestures to support	E.g.: when	become increasingly	referencing	effect in	<ul> <li>gestures become</li> </ul>	volume of voice
delivery. E.g.:	addressing an	more natural to	<ul> <li>deliberately varies</li> </ul>	presentational talk.	increasingly more	
pointing	audience	support speech. E.g.:	tone of voice to	E.g.: when telling a	natural	
	<ul> <li>continue to use</li> </ul>	gesturing towards	convey meaning	joke	<ul> <li>consciously adapts</li> </ul>	
	gesture to support	someone they are	<ul> <li>consider position</li> </ul>	<ul><li>uses the</li></ul>	tone, pace, and	
	delivery	referencing	and posture when	appropriate tone of	volume of voice	
		<ul> <li>use body language</li> </ul>	addressing an	voice in the right	within a single	
		to show active	audience	context. E.g.:	context	
		listening and support		speaking calmly		
		meaning when		when resolving an		
		speaking. E.g.:		issue		
		nodding facial				
		expressions				

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Skill - linguistic						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
uses talk in play to practise new vocabulary begins to speak in sentences joining phrases with words such as: if, because, so, could, but	• speaks in sentences using joining phrases to link ideas • uses vocabulary appropriately, specific to the topic in hand • takes opportunities to try out new language, even if not always correctly used • uses sentence stems to link to others' ideas in group discussion. E.g.: I agree with because • uses conjunctions to organise and sequence ideas: firstly, secondly, finally	speaks in sentences using joining phrases to create longer sentences     adapts how to speak in different situations according to the audience     uses sentence stems to signal when they are building or challenging others' ideas in a group	able to use specialist language to describe their own and others' talk     uses specialist vocabulary     make precise language choices using strong adjectives	• carefully considers the words and phrases used to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of the talk	uses an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with fluency and accuracy to cite evidence and asks probing questions     considers the words and phrases used to express their ideas and how this supports the purpose of the talk	<ul> <li>uses and innovates an increasingly sophisticated range of sentence stems with fluency and accuracy</li> <li>varies sentence structures and length for effect when speaking</li> <li>is comfortable using idioms and expressions</li> </ul>

Skill – cognitive						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
• uses 'because' to	• offers reasons for	<ul> <li>asks questions to</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>offers opinions that</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>gives supporting</li> </ul>	• draws upon	• constructs a
develop their ideas	their opinions	find out more about	aren't their own	evidence. E.g.: cite a	knowledge of the	detailed argument or
<ul> <li>makes relevant</li> </ul>	<ul><li>recognises when</li></ul>	a subject	(taking on the role	text, a previous	world to support	complex narrative
contributions that	they haven't	<ul><li>builds on others'</li></ul>	of)	example, or a	their point of view	<ul><li>spontaneously</li></ul>
match what has	understood	ideas in discussions	<ul> <li>begins to reflect on</li> </ul>	historic event	and explore different	responds to an offer
been asked	something and ask a	<ul> <li>makes connections</li> </ul>	discussions and their	<ul><li>asks probing</li></ul>	perspectives	increasingly complex
<ul><li>asks simple</li></ul>	question	between what has	own oracy skills and	questions	<ul> <li>gives supporting</li> </ul>	questions, citing
questions		been said and their	identifies areas of		evidence. E.g.: cite a	

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describes events	disagrees with	own and others'	strengths and areas	reflects on their	text, a previous	evidence where
that have happened	someone else's	experiences	to improve	own oracy skills and	example, or a	appropriate
to them in detail	opinion politely		<ul> <li>reaches shared</li> </ul>	identifies strengths	historic event	<ul> <li>reflects on their</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>explains ideas and</li> </ul>		agreement in class	and areas to improve	<ul> <li>identifies when a</li> </ul>	own and others'
	events in		discussion	and begins to set	discussion is going	oracy skills and
	chronological order			their own targets	off topic and brings it	identifies how to
					back on track with	improve
					support and use of	
					sentence stems. E.g.:	
					That might be true,	
					however what do	
					you think about?	

Skill – social and emotional						
Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<ul> <li>looks at someone who is speaking to them</li> <li>waits for a turn, taking turns to speak, when working in a group</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>listens and responds appropriately to others</li> <li>is willing to change their mind based on what they have heard</li> <li>begins to organise group discussions</li> </ul>	• starts to develop and awareness of audience • starts to show an awareness of others who have not spoken and invite them into the discussion • recites/delivers short pre-prepared	• speaks with confidence in front of an audience • begins to recognise different roles within a group • adapts the content of their speech for a specific audience	• uses more natural and subtle prompts for turn taking     • starts to develop empathy with an audience     • considers the impact of their words on others when giving	• listens for extended periods of time, including note taking • adapts the content of their speech for a specific audience. E.g.: use of humour • speaks with flair and passion	• uses humour effectively • begins to be able to read a room and take action accordingly. E.g.: if everyone looks disengaged, move on or change the topic or if people look
	independently of an adult	material to an audience		feedback		confused then stopping to take
						questions